copies of the Discussion Paper. Let them be circulated.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They are laid on the Table of the House. And the Paper itself is provided in the Lobbies.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I want...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): No clarifications. Not at this stage.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Chairman said that within half an hour it should be over. That is what he said. You should bear with me. We will not go up to 3 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): We are going to have a full discussion. Once we start with clarifications, I don't think that we can stop it anywhere. My request to you is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is a Discussion Paper. It is not a proposal.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: My question would have been whether the payment of tax would be entirely voluntary or not?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): The Chairman's direction is very clear. "Since it is an important discussion, I am allowing a full discussion during the next session. Therefore, there will be no clarifications on the statement when it is made." Now, Shri Kushawaha.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—

Reported Crisis in silk and cotton powerloom industry—contd.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कपड़ा उद्योग, जो नई कपड़ा नीति है इसने एक हाथ से दो शिकार किए हैं । पहला तो यह है कि सिक मिलों की संख्या दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है । 1980 में केवल 17 मिलें बन्द थी और 1981 में 37 हो गई । 1982 में 28, 1983 में 63, 1984 में 77 और 1985 में 78 हो गई । इस प्रकार सिक मिलों की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और इनमें कर्मचारियों की जो संख्या थी, वह 1980 में 26517 से बढ़ करके 1985 में 10 लाख 72 हजार 221 हो गई । इससे लगता यह है कि इससे मिलों को सिक करके मिल मालिक उसकी पूंजी पावरलूम में लगा रहे हैं । दोनों को आपने एक स्तर पर ला दिया और सरकार से भारी मुआवजा भी ले लेते हैं । इतना ही नहीं, जो मिल का कपड़ा है उसके बंद हो जाने से कंपीटीशन जो है वह अब वहां से खत्म हो करके हैंडलूम पर आ गया है । हैंडलूम का कपड़ा तो हर हालत में पावरलूम से महंगा पड़ेगा । हैंडलूम का जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां हैं कहने के लिए तो आप कागज में चाहे जितनी सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं जितना माल दे रहे है वह कागज में तो मिल जाता है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि इन सोसायटियों के कर्ता-धर्ता राजनीति के लोग हैं । वे सारा अनुदान खा जाते हैं सब कुछ फर्जी कागज पर हो करते हैं और हैंडलूम के बुनकरों की परेशानियां दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही हैं । एक तरफ तो आपने पूंजीपतियों को मिल सिक करके और वह पूंजी डाइवर्ट करने के लिए खुली छूट दे दी है ताकि वे पावरलूम में आ करके अपनी पूंजी इन्वैस्ट करें और फिर तमाम घपले करें । दूसरी तरफ रेशम का सवाल है इसको भी आपने मारा है । इसके लिए मैं केवल जम्मू-कश्मीर का उदाहरण देता हूं । इसमें 1962-63 में 46228 किसान लग हुए थे रेशम के उत्पादन में तो 1972–73 में इनकी संख्या घट करके 34985 हो गई और 1982-83 में उनकी संख्या 33547 हो गई । उत्पादन भी घट गया । 1962–63 में जहां 9.47 लाख किलोग्राम था वह घट कर 5.76 लाख किलोग्राम हो गया । क्यों हो गया ? क्योंकि आप जो बीच की सप्लाई करते थे उसको भी कम कर कर दिया जहां 1962 में 111.68 लाख बीज आपने दिया वहीं 1985–85 में 58.39 लाख दिया । यह दोनों तरफ हो रहा है । एक तरफ मिलों को बंद करके डाइवर्ट किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ रेशम

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

कपास उत्पादन कम किया जा रहा है। आपने कहा है कि हम रेशम का आयात कर लेंगे। यह सरकार के पास गोल्डन गोल है कि चीज घट जाए उसका आयात कर लो। अब यह आयात अनावश्यक रूप में भी होता है। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तो आयात होना ही चाहिए लेकिन अनावश्यक रूप से कृषि मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए यह उपाय करके आयात किया जाता है। मान्यवर कृत्रिम धागों को बनाने और आयात करने से देश के रुई उत्पादन पर और उसके भाव पर असर पड़ता है। तो एक तरफ तो आप किसान को मार रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ मजदूर को मार रहे हैं और तीसरी तरफ सबसे अधिक रोजगार देने वाले हथकरघा उद्योग को मार रहे है। तो मेरा आपसे स्पष्ट अनुरोध है कि आप कृपा करके पहले तो अपने अस्पताल में कितने बीमारों को खड़ा करेंगे बीमार मिलों को लेंगे . . .

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : अब नहीं लेंगे।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : आप लेते जा रहे हैं . . .

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान : नहीं लेंगे।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : नहीं लेंगे। धन्यवाद आपको अगर आप न लें। लेकिन मान्यवर आपका कहां तक विश्वास किया जाय। बहुत अच्छा है कि आप अपनी बात पर अड़े रहें। कुछ देर करें तो बात समझ में आए . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

तो मान्यवर आम तौर से पुरानी मिलें जो हैं, चाहे किसी भी चीज की हैं, उत्पादन क्षमता घटी है और मशीनरी पुरानी है; लागत ज्यादा आती है और अगर मिल मालिक खुद मिलों को बेचें तो जितना पैसा नहीं पायेंगे, उससे अधिक पैसा आप मुआवजा में उनको देते है और पुराने पूंजी से अधिक आप देते हैं। उस पूंजी को डायवर्ट करके आप देश का संकट बढ़ा रहे हैं और बेरोजगारी बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप माल आयात करके कृत्रिम धागा आयात करके, रेशम आयात करके, जरूरत पड़ने पर चीन से भी आयात करके और बाहर से आयात करके यहां के रेशम उत्पादन को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं, जबकि दाम कई गुना बढ़ गये है और जब बाहर से मंगाते हैं तो यह कहकर कांपते हैं कि आप पूर्ति के लिए मंगा रहे हैं और दामपर कंट्रोल करने के लिए मंगा रहे हैं। जब आप दाम कंट्रोल करने की बात करते हैं कृषि उत्पादन पर, तो इसका सीधा-सीधा मतलब है कि आप देश का उत्पादन को बढ़ाने नहीं देना चाहते। . . . (**समय की घंटी**) . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बीपू कालदाते) : आप पूरा करिए।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं दो बातें। एक तो बड़ा अच्छा है कि आप इस पर अड़े रहें कि आप फिर बीमार मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि अंततोगत्वा उसकी मार हमारे ऊपर पड़ती है। जो घाटा होता है तो आप टैक्स लगाते हैं और दाम बढ़ा कर हमसे लेते हैं—माले मुफ्त दिले बेरहम और दूसरी तरफ जो हथकरघा मजदूर है, उनकी रोजी रोटी की गारण्टी और उनका अनुदान आप बढ़ायें। अभी आपने इसे डेढ़ से दो रुपया कर दिया, लेकिन मंहगाई कितना बढ़ी, कई गुना आपने तनख्वाह बढ़ाई। इसलिए हथकरघा का अनुदान और बढ़ाइए। मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट चाहूंगा कि आप इन दोनों पर आश्वासन दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते) डा० महिषी।

डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी (कर्नाटक) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपके सामने डोडवालापुर पावरलूम एसोसिएशन . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री अरविंद गणेश कुलकर्णी (महाराष्ट्र): इंगलिश में बात करो मैडम, क्यों हिन्दी में करती हो ?

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : आप लोग तो नहीं बोलेंगे। जो बोलता है, उसको भी मना करेंगे। हिन्दी राजभाषा है। . . . (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० बापू कालदाते): कुशवाहा जी, आप सुनिये ।

डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजनी महिषी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, . . .

> "We the Small Scale Power Loom Weavers of Dodballapur state that originally we were Handloom Weavers, who have now switched over to power looms and there are no more handlooms in our town....The Handloom weavers are not at all prepared to manufacture those items, as it cannot fetch their livelihood. Nowadays, most of the handloom weavers in our neighbouring places manufacture only costly and high quality and artistic silk sarees which fetch them a high rate, but the price of which cannot be afforded by a common man. And it is highly impossible to manufacture these handloom items in power looms. So, the Handloom Reservation Act is null and void to the handloom weavers. But whereas if the Handloom Reservation order is enforced, it will cause hardship, joblessness and starvation to thousands of our Dodballapur people"

डोडाबालापुर में, बंगलौर में काफी बिजली के करघे हैं । हथकरघाओं का कैवर्सन हो गया बिजली के करघों में । लेकिन पावर नहीं मिलती है, बिजली नहीं मिलती है । इसलिए उनको कितना नुकसान हो जाता है । फिर इसके बाद हथकरघे बिजली करघे और टैक्सटाइल मिल इन तीनों में किस ढंग से नीति को अपनाना है , इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना है । तीनों को छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं, तीनों के साथ किस प्रकार की नीति रखना है इसके बारे में सोचना जरूर है । कुछ मिल मिल्स को एन० टी० सी० के द्वारा अपना लिया गया काफी पैसा लगा कर । एक तरफ काटन कारपोरेशन काटन खरीदने लगा, दूसरी तरफ एन० टी० सी० काटन खरीदने लगा, स्पर्दा हो गई और फिर मिडिलमैन के द्वारा खरीदना शुरू कर दिया । इससे काफी हद तक व्यापकता बढ़ी । किस चीज की व्यापकता बढ़ी ? भ्रष्टाचार की व्यापकता बढ़ी । इसके बारे में सरकार को जरूर सोचना है । मेनमेड फाइबर, कृत्रिम धागा बाहर से आया कस्टम ड्यूटी के बिना । इससे कितना नुकसान हो गया सरकार को मालूम होगा । टेक्सटाइल मिल्स ने चार-पाच साल तक के लिए संग्रह करके रख लिया । इसलिए उनके साथ स्पर्धा करना बिजली करघों और हाथकरघों के लिए मुश्किल की बात है । सरकार कहेगी कि अगर बिजली करघों को सुविधा देते है तो हाथकरघों के लिए मेम्बर बोलते है, हाथकरघों को सुविधा देते हैं तो बिजली-करघे के बारे में बोलते हैं । हाथकरघा अपने ढंग से अपनी जगह पर है । लेकिन छोटे-छोटे पावरलूम कई जगह 50, कई जगह 60 कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में भी चलते हैं, इनको भी उपेक्षित नही होना चाहिए । अगर आरक्षण हथकरघे को देते हैं तो अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बिजलीकरघे पर आपत्ति हो जाती है । इसलिए उसके बारे मे सोचना जरुरी है कि इन सबको कैसे जिन्दा रखना है अपने-अपने ढंग से । सरकार की नीति एक तरफ टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को सुविधा देने की होती है तो दूसरी तरफ हाथकरघे को सुविधा देने की होती है । उसमें संघर्ष हो जाता है । उसे दूर रख कर खासकर समन्वय की दृष्टि से सन्तुलित नीति अपनाने पर सोचिए क्योंकि तीनो को छोड़ नहीं सकते ।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया था कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी का वीविंग एंड प्रेसिंग एक्ट अब भी चलता है, उसमे अमेंडमेंट ज्यादा नही हुआ है, उसकी वजह से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है । जो कपास, बिनौला होता है उसमें लिंक्टस होता है, उसके द्वारा ट्राइस्टेट और ट्राइस्टेट बनाया जाता है, उसके द्वारा सिगरेट के पीछे जो पीली पत्ती रहती है आइसिसीटोप बनाते हैं । ऐसे आइप्रोडक्ट बहुत बढ़ाते हैं तब कपास के ऊपर जो बोझ है वह कुछ हद तक हल्का हो जाता है । इसलिए आरक्षण की सुविधा न देने के बारे मे हल्का हो जाता है । इसलिए आरक्षण की सुविधा न देने के बारे मे दोबारा सोचने का

[डा० श्रीमती सरोजिनी महिषी]

कष्ट सरकार जरूर उठाएगी, यह मैं आशा रखती हूं ।

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, in the first instance, I would like to thank all hon. Members who have made very useful contribution to the debate, particularly, the hon. Member who initiated the debate. But I thought, the hon. Member who initiated the debate would speak more about dhotis. I was not sure that he would speak more about sarees because he is not interested in sarees.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): He was in charge of foreign affairs. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Now, Sir, I would like to make one thing clear. It has not been the intention of the people who framed the policy or the people who are implementing the policy that any one particular section or any one particular sector would get preference over the other. The only purpose is that we want to have the policy in such a fashion that all the three sectors flourish. It is very necessary for the industry as a whole that all the three sectors should flourish because all are making useful contribution to the industry. Therefore, it is necessary that all of them should get their fair chance to flourish and to get business. The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, mentioned that grey cloth produced by...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Composite mills.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN:... composite mills was exempted from excise duty while gray cloth produced by the powerloom sector has to pay duty. This is not correct. Actually, both the sectors are now exempt from the payment of excise duty.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Minister, he has not said that.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: That is what he said, but actually that is not correct. Grey cloth formerly used to have excise duty in the mill sector but in 1985 budget the excise duty on the grey cloth was also removed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And it went to the disadvantage of the powerloom sector.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: It does not go to the disadvantage of anybody.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It goes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister but here I have with me the minutes of the meeting which was held at Udyog Bhawan on 7th March, 1986. The Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, and our esteemed colleague Shri Kulkarni, were also there. I want to quote from the draft in which it is stated:

> "That the powerlooms are facing crisis due to budget proposal in 1985 wherein the grey cloth produced on composite mills was exempted from Central excise duty and permitted to be sold without any duty whatsoever. This naturally created disadvantage with the powerloom sector since powerloom grey cloth in comparison with the composite mills has marketing disadvantage...."

This is from the minutes of the meeting.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: The disadvantage is not due to excise duty.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is. As a result of removal of duty from the grey cloth produced by the composite mills the powerloom sector has been put to a disadvantageous position. (*Interruptions*). We would like the Minister to approach the Finance Minister to equalise the burden and reimpose the duty on the mill sectors.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Duty has been equalised.

The other thing is about registration of the powerlooms. All the States have been given the authority to register the powerlooms. Previously, there was no account of the powerlooms. Now there will at least be a known number of the powerlooms. I must inform the hon. Member who was speaking from Maharashtra that, unfortunately, registration has not been started in spite of my writing twice to the Chief Minister. I have, however, received the information now from the Chief Minister that they are going to do registration of their powerlooms also. Particularly, I would like to mention here that the purpose of the reservation, notification is to protect the handloom industry from the onslaught of the powerloom especially after the new textile policy has permitted new registration of powerlooms freely. Reservation of items for production is the only significant protective measure for the handloom sector, being the weakest segment in the textile industry on which a very large portion of the country's population depends for employment. Government has to take special steps to protect them. Another thing which I would like to mention is that there has been no reduction in the production of cloth in the powerloom sector. If there has been any reduction in the production of the cloth, it has been only in case of the organised sector. Production of cloth in the powerloom sector as well as in the Handloom sector has increased and I quite recognise the importance of the contribution which the powerloom is making in the production of the cloth in the country because they produce about 45 per cent of the total production in the country. At the same time I would also like to mention that last year we exported garment of the order of Rs. 1097 crores and in this industry 75 per cent of the powerloom cloth is utilised. We expect that this year we would be able to export the garments of the order of about Rs. 1200 crores and by 1990, our estimate is that the export will be of the order of Rs. 2500 crores. So, the powerlooms have got the sky as the limit for them for producing the cloth and to make money this way. I know that most of these powerlooms today have graduated from the handloom. No doubt it is correct. But it is also a fact that there are a large number of benami powerlooms and it is reported that some of those powerlooms are owned by mill sector. Unfortunately it is very difficult to prove this, but this will be stopped to a great extent when the registration is completed of all the powerlooms because in that event they will have to disclose the names of the owner and powerloom proprietors.

Regarding the problem of cotton, no doubt two bumper crops of cotton have been there in the country, but one thing I would like to mention: that the man-made fibre has come to stay, both in this country and in the competitive world market. Besides it is also a fact that there is a demand for man-made fabric because it lasts longer and therefore some people prefer to use man-made fabric today. The share of the man-made fibre in the total production of fabric is only about 11 per cent and in the balance as usual the predominant role is of cotton still persists. I do not know if there is any shortage or any difficulty about the availability of yarn because yarn prices are comparatively much cheaper than they were a year ago or the year before last. Besides large quantities of yarn are available with us and therefore it has been decided to export yarn on a long-term basis and a three-year export policy has been announced. Besides CCS has also been announced for the first time this year.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Just one second, Sir. Regarding cotton yarn, it is available in the country because there is a glut and the powerlooms are not operating. As regards export, you have allowed export for yarn of 40 counts and above. The CCS is for that. For 3 years who is going to buy cotton of 40 counts and above.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I would only like to answer. Let me an-

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

swer please. I know what the hon. Member is worried about because he is very much concerned with the production of yarn and spinning is his interest.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: No, Sir, we are worried about the cotton-growers also. If spinning is not there, the cotton growers will automatically suffer. Again we are going to come to you. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): Please let him finish.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: For the first time we have allotted 11 lakh bales of cotton for export. And actually we have already contracted for more than 5 lakh bales. I am sure more cotton will be exported. Similarly, the long-term policy of yarn export has also been announced. I would like to mention for the information of the hon. Member that we were exporting yarn in the previous year to the tune of Rs. 38 crores. I know the total global trade in Yarn is of the order of 750 crores. But this year in about 6 months' time we have already crossed the Rs. 38 crore mark and I am sure with the CCS and the long-term policy announced, it would be possible for us to export a very substantial quantity of yarn.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: That will not be value-added.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Yarn is value-added.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: No, Sir, as far as cotton is concerned.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Because there is cotton available therefore we have to export. Otherwise what we will do on the next season.

It was also mentioned by one hon. Member that we were not able to provide cloth for the poorer sections. But, Sir, it is a known fact that 500 million meters of Janata cloth have now been given to the handloom sector so that the handloom sector—particularly those handlooms which were dormant in the interior, in the villages—should get work for the whole of the year, because now they are only working for about 3 to 4 months in a year. And it is decided that the total Janata cloth as well as the controlled cloth which together aggregate to about 700 million metres will be passed on to the handloom sector by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan.

3 P.M.

Sir, as regards silk, my friend, Mr. Reddy, was quite worried about silk. But I may assure him that the silk export has touched Rs. 160 crores last year, and this year we exported.... (*Interruptions*)

Give me some time so that I can say. Also it is a fact that we have imported 25 M. tonnes of silk this year for stabilising the prices.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Don't do that.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: In order to stabilise the price it will have to be done, unless, of course, the prices remain within control. At the same time also, with the World Bank's assistance a special project was launched in Karnataka, and this project will produce another 1600 metric tonnes of additional mulberry silk. It will be enough for our requirements. I know, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, all these four States produce about 98 per cent of the total silk produced in the country, and it is only 2 per cent that is produced by other States.

Sir, no doubt there are certain handicaps, fiscal handicaps which have been very much highlighted by some of the hon. Members. But I would like to mention here that the known ...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I ask my friend, the Minister, whether he is aware of the demand of the Karnataka Government that silk yarn should not be imported because

it will affect the domestic sericulture industry, and that there is adequate silk yarn available.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I know that the demand has been made. But I would like to say that when the prices go very high it is necessary for us to stabilise the prices. Otherwise, there will be no export, otherwise there will be no production of silk in the country. Now, today in production of mulberry silk or silk we are expected to become second in the world after China. As we have our own projects to produce more silk, I think, when we are in a position to produce more silk, then, it will not be necessary to import any silk from outside. But, one thing, in certain cases silk is also allowed to be imported for the export purposes. But in that case, all that silk which is imported under advance licences has to be re-exported by 100 per cent value addition, and, therefore, it should not affect the production in the country in any way.

Sir, the four textile research associations have gone into the question in detail, and all of them have mentioned that except for the increase in the yarn price which is more than about 12 per cent costly to the powerloom sector, as compared to the composite mill sector, in respect of other cases that is wages, overheads, depreciation and such other expenditure, powerlooms are in an advantageous position. Therefore, it is considered that both these sectors, that is, the powerloom sector as well as the organised mill sector can compete with each other with their own inherent strengths and weaknesses. For instance, the ATIRA has said that the powerloom yarn cost is 14 per cent more. According to SITRA it is 9 per cent more. They say that the powerloom is much cheaper because compared to over heads and wages in the organised sector it is much cheaper in the case of powerloom. In this situation each sector has to make its own contribution in order to make this industry viable. The main purpose of the textile policy is for the production of more cloth and at the same time providing employment opportunities. They have to produce cloth for export purposes also. These are the main objectives. These objectives have to be fulfilled by the three sectors — organised mill sector—the powerloom sector and the handloom sector. I can assure the hon. Members who spoke about the closure of powerlooms that at no place there is any report of a powerloom being closed down. I would like to mention here one thing that the powerloom sector has been allured to produce silk sarees also. I am not really convinced that any powerloom sector can produce a pure silk saree just for Rs. 200 only. I am sure the cost of hon. Member, Shri Vajpayeeji's silk 'kurta' is not less than Rs. 100. How they can produce a pure silk saree for Rs. 200? Therefore, we decided that all such sarees in which pure silk is used is less than 25 per cent by weight and other artificial silk they can make silk sarees in any way they like. Similarly, all the items whether in the silk powerloom or in the cotton powerloom which are meant for export are exempt from the notification. They can produce and export it in any quantity and any quality. There is no restriction on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about dhoties?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Regarding dhoties I have already spoken. There is no difficulty here. "Finlays" dhoties which are most expensive you can have these with all border lines. There is no problem. I have given one sample to Mr. Kulkarni also. He said that he would like to show to his powerloom people. I think the dhotie which you are wearing anybody can produce. There is no difficulty.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In the powerloom or handloom.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Either powerloom or handloom can produce. There is no difficulty.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Then where is the difficulty?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: That is only an imagination.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: I want to make one point. Instead of reserving all items for the handloom sector, why we should not reserve these items only for powerloom sector?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: There is no need for powerloom sector, because they have got option to produce any item except which has been reserved for the handloom.

SHRI G. VARADARJ: You have reserved 22 varieties... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THANGABAALU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister is talking onl about powerloom. What about handloom sector?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, for one week they talk about handloom and the next week they talk about powerloom.

SHRI G. VARADARAJ: You appoint another committee to go into this matter.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: There is no need for appointing a committee. A committee which was appointed consisted of experts and their recommendations were accepted by the Government. I do not see any justification for appointment of another committee.

I. THE CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986.

II. THE HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1986.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. BAPU KALDATE): We will take up the Constitution (Fifty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1986 and the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, since the commencement of the Constitution there has not been any increase in the salary of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court as laid down in part 'B' of the second schedule of the Constitution of India. There has, however, been some improvement in the service conditions of Judges mainly through High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1976. Still, there has been a growing feeling that the salaries of judges are not adequate to attract the best talent from the bar. Various proposals for making improvement in the service conditions of judges have been received by the Government of India from time to time. The Chief Justices conference held in Februray, 1985 made certain recommendations and pursuant to some resolution stressing the need for improving the service conditions of judges including increase in their salaries. The Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Minister held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985 in New Delhi also discussed the question of making substantial improvement in the service conditions of judges and passed resolution in this regard The rhief Justice of India forwarded a consolidated proposal for making improvement in the service conditions of judges to the Government in September 1985. The Government have examined the proposal sent by Chief Justice of India in detail and have decided to increase the salaries of judges and also to make improvement in the other service conditions of judges of High Courts and judges of Supreme Court. To achieve the objective of the increase in the salary, it is proposed to amend part D of the Second Schedule to the Constitution. The amendment also envisages increase in the salaries of